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**The People, The Press & Politics
Campaign '92:**

**New Hampshire And The Nation
A Comparative Survey
Of Political Values And Attitudes**

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Only 17% Satisfied With Nation's Course
BUSH AND CLINTON TOP CHOICES OF GLOOMY NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTERS

In New Hampshire the President's approval ratings are in the thirties, satisfaction with the nation's course is in the teen's and nearly half the state's voters describe economic conditions as a depression. Yet, George Bush leads Pat Buchanan by a 66% to 20% margin among likely Republican voters, and the entire electorate divides evenly between George Bush and a nameless Democrat when questioned about its November voting intentions.

Part of the reason for Bush's relative strength may be that choosing a Democratic alternative is a challenging break of faith for many in a state where Republicans outnumber Democrats 2 to 1. The *Times Mirror* survey found 39% of New Hampshire voters registered as Republicans and 23% as Democrats. (Forty-eight percent of the sample said it would or might vote in the Republican primary, while 37% said it would or might vote in the Democratic primary).

But another factor in Bush's surprisingly strong position is the reluctance of New Hampshire voters to warm to the President's pugnacious Republican challenger. The survey finds large numbers of voters saying they don't like Pat Buchanan.

Although forty-two percent of all voters have a favorable impression of the former White House communications director, almost as many rate him unfavorably (40%). When the sample is narrowed to the 495 probable Republican primary voters interviewed in the Times Mirror survey, Buchanan's ratings are significantly improved - 50% favorable vs. 37% unfavorable. But the numbers suggest that after six weeks of the Buchanan campaign, from one third to 40% of those likely to vote in the Bush - Buchanan contest still have an unfavorable impression of the challenger.

In contrast, President Bush gets a resounding 80% favorable, 20% unfavorable rating from probable Republican primary voters. Bush's ratings are 60% favorable vs. 39% unfavorable among all New Hampshire voters.

Buchanan's lack of connection with New Hampshire Republicans is most evident among younger Republican voters, women, and voters in the rural, northern part of the state. In each of these groups nearly as many Republican voters hold unfavorable opinions as have favorable opinions of him.

Buchanan is best regarded by populist Republicans who are labeled *Moralists** in the *Times Mirror Typology*. He gets a 58% favorability score from this group of social conservatives, compared with 48% among all other Republican primary voters.

**For a description of the Times Mirror Typology groups, see the Methodology section on pp. 10-12.*

Buchanan has yet to connect with a natural constituency: *Disaffecteds** who say they are likely to vote in the Republican primary. As many as 22% of this anti-establishment group are not familiar enough with Buchanan to rate him, and among those who do, 38% rate him favorably and 40% rate him unfavorably.

Given their values and attitudes, Disaffecteds and Moralists would seem to be Buchanan's best bets for future gains in support, while younger Republican Independents and *Upbeats** seem most committed to George Bush. Economically conservative *Enterprisers** are also, by and large, likely to remain Bush loyalists.

	<i>Primary Choices Among Likely Republican Voters</i>		
	<i>Bush</i>	<i>Buchanan</i>	<i>Other/ Undecided</i>
	%	%	%
<i>Enterprisers</i>	70	22	8
<i>Moralists</i>	63	24	13
<i>Upbeats</i>	77	13	10
<i>Disaffecteds</i>	58	22	20

On the Democratic side, Bill Clinton has pulled ahead of local favorite, Paul Tsongas by a 27% to 20% margin. Robert Kerrey and Jerry Brown poll 11% and 10%, respectively, among a sample of likely Democratic voters. Tom Harkin trails the field, with support from just 4% of the sampling. At the same time, however, more than a quarter (26%) of the 375 probable Democratic primary voters questioned say they have yet to make up their minds.

Clinton's strong showing in the poll results from the Arkansas Governor's somewhat greater appeal among male Democratic voters (32%) than among females (22%). Ironically, the youngest of the Democratic candidates also polls somewhat better among older Democrats than among younger voters (33% among those 50 and older).

Tsongas gets more support from the traditionally liberal voter (*60's Democrats** and *Seculars** in the Times Mirror Typology), while Clinton has succeeded in getting a high level of support from financially driven and more socially conservative *Pocketbook Democrats**.

**For a description of the Times Mirror Typology groups, see the Methodology section on pp. 10-12.*

Recognition and favorability scores for the Democratic candidates suggest Bob Kerrey stands the best chance of picking up ground in New Hampshire. He's as well known as Clinton and although his high favorability rating (80%) is slightly below Clinton's (87%), Kerrey is a notch ahead of Tsongas (77%) even though he currently runs substantially behind the two front runners as the choice for the party's nominee. Harkin has failed to make himself known to New Hampshire Democrats and doesn't get overwhelming ratings from those who do know him. Jerry's Brown's standing in the preference question is higher than his favorability ratings would suggest. Half of the Democratic primary voters questioned say they have an unfavorable opinion of the former California governor, who ties Kerrey for third place in the ballot test.

**BASED ON:
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTERS WHO CAN RATE**

	<i>Favorable</i>	<i>Unfavorable</i>	<i>% Who Could Rate</i>
Paul Tsongas	77	23	85
<i>Douglas Wilder</i>	56	44	54
<i>Robert Kerrey</i>	80	20	74
<i>Tom Harkin</i>	69	31	60
<i>Bill Clinton</i>	87	13	72
<i>Jerry Brown</i>	50	50	83

Mood of the Electorate

New Hampshire voters have the same things on their mind as voters across the country, but opinions in New Hampshire are much more extreme on matters that relate to the economy. And most things that matter in New Hampshire relate to the economy.

George Bush's approval score is 37% in New Hampshire, compared with 46% nationwide. Bush gets a weak 56% approval rating from Republicans themselves, compared with a 78% rating from Republicans around the country. This underscores the extent to which the Buchanan campaign is so far failing to exploit the potential to meaningfully challenge Bush from within his own party.

Only 17% of New Hampshire voters are satisfied with the way things are going in the country. The last time a nationwide survey showed this level of basic discontent, Jimmy Carter was turning the reins of power over to Ronald Reagan (January 1981 -The Gallup Poll). Only 8% of Democrats express satisfaction with the way things are going in the country.

A 51% majority of New Hampshire voters say they are worse off financially than they were four years ago, compared to 41% nationwide. Even a 42% plurality of Republicans say they are worse off than they were four years ago. Among people who say they will vote for Bush next November, "***better off's***" outnumber "***worse off's***" 42% to 38%. And among those who prefer a Democrat, 62% are worse off, 23% are better off.

New Hampshire voters divide evenly between those who describe economic conditions as recession (43%) and those who see a depression (46%). Nationwide the balance of opinion is recession over depression (51% to 38%).

While employment is the top issue nationwide, it is even more of an overwhelming issue in New Hampshire. Nationally, 22% cite jobs as the most important problem facing the country. In New Hampshire 36% make that response. Interviewees in nationwide Times Mirror surveys name reducing unemployment (25%), improving education (22%) and improving healthcare (18%) about equally often as items that should be at the top of President Bush's agenda. In New Hampshire the priority given reducing unemployment (40%) dwarfs concerns about education (14%) and healthcare (15%).

As troubled as New Hampshire voters are about jobs these days, their economic concerns about the future are more diversified. Equal numbers of New Hampshire voters say they worry most about jobs lost to foreign competition (24%), the condition of the banks (25%) and the financial condition of state and local governments (24%). Somewhat fewer (10%) worry about declining real estate values.

Voters under 30 tend to worry more about jobs lost to foreign competition (38%) as do Disaffecteds (39%), while voters 65 & older worry more about the financial condition of the banks (36%).

Regardless of what voters worry about, they share a common view that President Bush is not now doing enough to improve economic conditions - 80% feel this way, while only 16% think he is doing all he can to improve the economy. New Hampshire voters are a little more generous with the President when it comes to assigning blame. 25% volunteer that Bush or Reagan is most responsible, but nearly as many (20%) point their finger at the Congress. When those who blame the Congress are asked who they have in mind most voters say they have neither party in particular in mind. Only 5% say they are thinking of the Democrats in Congress, while 1% blame the Republicans.

The insecurity of New Hampshire Republicans about their own party is more directly underscored in another way in the survey. When all voters are asked which party would do a better job of handling the most important problem facing the nation, 38% name the Democrats and 30% the Republicans. This is an anomalous result in a state where Republicans outnumber Democrats 2 to 1. However, it is a consequence of the fact that only 58% of Republicans say that they have more confidence in the Republican party than the Democrats to deal with this problem. In contrast, 81% of Democrats are loyal to their party in response to this question.

Economically conservative Enterpriser Republicans are more apt than other Republicans to name the GOP as the party best able to deal with the country's problems, but even at that only 64% say so. Nationally 78% of Enterprisers say they think the Republican party can do a better job than the Democratic party.

VOTER DISPOSITIONS

New Hampshire voters respond to the same themes and issue positions as voters in other parts of the country. There is considerable support for term limits, for the government playing a more activist role in improving the healthcare, housing and education for middle income families, and for guaranteeing universal health insurance. Majorities of New Hampshire voters favor protectionism and proposals to increase taxes for people who earn \$100,000 or more a year. And they believe that the Gulf War showed that the U.S. can still unite and accomplish things.

However, compared to people in other parts of the country, New Hampshire voters are somewhat less likely to feel strongly that the war proved something positive about America. They are also less likely to give full support to protectionism. Nonetheless, large majorities do share these views with the rest of the nation.

New Hampshire voters are also more likely than the national public to agree that a woman's right to have an abortion should be preserved. 64% agree *completely* with this position compared to 55% nationwide.

Those who intend to vote for Bush rather than a Democrat in November are *more* likely to strongly favor term limits, but are less likely to favor taxing the rich and universal health insurance. However, the biggest attitudinal difference between the two groups regards what the Gulf War proved. 57% of Bush supporters completely agree that the Gulf War proved that the U.S. could unite and accomplish things, but only 27% of those intending to vote Democratic expressed that view - a 30% point difference.

Contrasting Bush supporters with Buchanan supporters among likely primary voters finds the challenger's supporters less likely than Bush Republicans to completely agree that the Gulf victory was an achievement that showed that Americans can still unite and accomplish things (42% vs. 56%). But, there is no difference in the number of Buchanan voters (38%) and Bush voters (39%) who completely agree with the need to protect American jobs.

Buchanan supporters, also expect more from the federal government. One half (50%) completely agree that the government should guarantee health insurance for all, compared with 37% of Bush supporters. And despite Buchanan's vehement anti-tax stance, two in five (41%) of his New Hampshire supporters completely agree that taxes should be raised for people earning over \$100,000 per year, compared with only one third (33%) of Bush Republicans.

Buchanan Republicans show their social conservatism on the abortion issue: only 49% completely agree that a woman's right to an abortion should be preserved. By contrast, a strong majority of Bush voters (62%), despite his own anti-abortion position, completely agree that a woman's right to choose an abortion should be preserved.

% OF REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTERS WHO COMPLETELY AGREE

	<i>Favor Bush</i>	<i>Favor Buchanan</i>
Drugs should be legalized to take the profits out of drug dealing	3	4
Gulf War showed U.S. can still unite and accomplish things	56	42
There should be a limit on how many terms a person can serve in Congress	56	58
The country would be better off if there were more women serving in Congress	19	25
Policies of Bush/Reagan helped speed end of Communism	28	25
Taxes should be increased for people who earn \$100,000 a year or more	33	41
Govt. should play an active role in improving health care, housing for mid. class	43	49
American jobs should be protected from foreign competition	39	38
Woman's right to abortion should be preserved	62	49
Govt. should guarantee that everyone is covered by health insurance	37	50

There are fewer differences between supporters of the two front runners among probable Democratic primary voters. However, people who say they are likely to vote for Tsongas are more likely than Clinton voters to feel that the country would benefit from more women in Congress (42% vs. 23%). Tsongas voters are also more cautious in their support of taxation. Only 46% say they favor increased taxes for those earning over \$100,000 per year, compared with a solid two-thirds majority of Clinton supporters (60%) who favor such a measure.

% OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTERS WHO COMPLETELY AGREE

	<i>Favor Tsongas</i>	<i>Favor Clinton</i>
Drugs should be legalized to take the profits out of drug dealing	4	5
Gulf War showed U.S. can still unite and accomplish things	36	31
There should be a limit on how many terms a person can serve in Congress	39	43
The country would be better off if there were more women serving in Congress	42	23
Policies of Bush/Reagan helped speed end of Communism	8	14
Taxes should be increased for people who earn \$100,000 a year or more	46	60
Govt. should play an active role in improving health care, housing for mid. class	57	64
American jobs should be protected from foreign competition	39	40
Woman's right to abortion should be preserved	71	75
Govt. should guarantee that everyone is covered by health insurance	55	59

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey results are based on telephone interviews conducted among a nationally representative sample of 1,016 registered voters in the state of New Hampshire, during the period of January 9-12, 1992. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

THE TIMES MIRROR TYPOLOGY

In 1987 Times Mirror developed a unique voter classification scheme that divided the electorate on the basis of political values, party identification and measures of political participation. Since its inception Times Mirror has conducted numerous nationwide surveys using this political typology, the most recent of which was reported in ***THE PEOPLE, THE PRESS & POLITICS - 1990***. The typology was developed for administration by personal interview in that it requires about 15 minutes of interviewing time to ask the full battery of questions.

Over the past year the ***Times Mirror Center for the People and the Press*** has developed a modified form of the Times Mirror Typology that is suitable for telephone interviewing in as much as significantly fewer questions are required. It also divides the public into fewer groups (9 vs. 11) and therefore can be used with more limited sample size surveys. It is our intention to utilize the modified typology scheme on each of our pre-election surveys in 1992. While this form of the typology does not offer the full analytical richness of the original scheme, we think it continues to be an important and highly useful way of looking at the electorate.

The modified typology is based on the important concepts about the homogeneity of various voting groups that we uncovered in our earlier research. There are two core Republican groups - ***Enterprisers*** and ***Moralists***. ***Enterprisers*** are fiscal conservatives, who hold positive attitudes toward business and are anti-welfarist. They are affluent, well-educated and well-informed. ***Moralists***, are highly religious, socially conservative and show low levels of concern for personal freedoms. They are less affluent, older and many live in the South.

There are three core Democratic groups. ***Sixties Democrats*** are strong believers in social justice, are adverse to the use of military force and experience low financial pressure. ***Sixties Democrats*** comprise a disproportionately female, middle class, middle aged group that supports most of the policy positions of the national Democratic party.

New Dealers also experience relatively low financial pressure. They have historically been advocates of a tough defense policy and are socially conservative. Drawn heavily from the South, the roots of these Democrats who defected in some numbers to Reagan and Bush go all the way back to FDR's presidency. ***Pocketbook Democrats*** are very concerned with social justice and the government taking a more active role in the solution of the social and economic problems these people face on a day to day basis. Many minority members, poor people and people with less than a high school education are ***Pocketbook Dems***.

There are three typology groups who are basically Independent. ***Seculars*** lean to the Democratic party; however some identify more closely with the GOP. They are strongly supportive of personal freedoms and profess no religious belief. ***Seculars*** are well informed, relatively affluent and more often found in the East and on the West Coast.

Two Independent groups lean to the Republican party. ***Disaffecteds*** are personally alienated, financially pressured and deeply skeptical of politicians. This middle aged, lower middle income group

contains many blue collar workers. *Upbeats* are also independents who lean to the GOP, but their attitudinal profile is almost the opposite of Disaffecteds. Upbeats contain many young people who tend to be uncritical of government and other institutions. They also have American Exceptionalist values, believing that Americans can always solve their problems and there are no limits to this country's power.

The final group in the Times Mirror typology are *Bystanders* who reflect an almost total lack of interest in politics and public affairs. This urban, lower socio-economic group contains many young singles.

The table below shows the percentage of the survey respondents in each typology group for this survey.

	<i>PERCENT</i>
<i>Enterprisers</i>	16
<i>Moralists</i>	12
<i>Upbeats</i>	17
<i>Disaffecteds</i>	15
<i>Seculars</i>	15
<i>60's Democrats</i>	6
<i>New Dealers</i>	2
<i>Pocketbook Dems.</i>	8
<i>Unclassified</i>	9

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

**TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS
 NEW HAMPSHIRE SURVEY
 JANUARY 9-12, 1992
 N=1016 REGISTERED VOTERS**

SEX:1[]Male 2[]Female
 STRATUM: 1 Stratum One
 2 Stratum Two
 3 Remainder

DATE: _____

INTRODUCTION: Hello, we are conducting a telephone opinion survey for leading newspapers and tv stations around the country. I'd like to ask a few questions of the youngest male, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home (IF NO MALE, ASK: May I please speak with the oldest female, 18 years of age or older, who is now at home?)

Q.1 Do you approve or disapprove of the way George Bush is handling his job as President?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Approve	37	46
Disapprove	49	43
Don't know	<u>14</u> 100	<u>11</u> 100

Q.2 Are you now registered in your precinct or election district as a Democrat or as an Independent?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Registered Republican	39
Registered Democrat	23
Other party (VOLUNTEERED)	2
Independent	34
Not sure	<u>2</u> 100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' REGISTERED REPUBLICAN OR '2' REGISTERED DEMOCRAT IN Q.2 ASK:

Q.3 Do you, yourself, plan to vote in the February 18 primary election?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Yes	58
No	1
Not sure	<u>2</u>
TOTAL REGISTERED DEM. OR REP.	61

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '3' OTHER PARTY , '4' INDEPENDENT, OR '5' NOT SURE IN Q.2 ASK:

Q.4 Do you plan to vote in the Republican primary or do you plan to vote in the Democratic primary?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Republican	7
Democrat	8
Not sure	19
Do not plan to vote	<u>4</u>
TOTAL REGISTERED IND./OTHER	38

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '3' NOT SURE IN Q.4 ASK:

Q.5 As of today, are you more likely to vote in the Republican primary or more likely to vote in the Democratic primary?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Republican	5
Democrat	7
Not sure	8
Do not plan to vote	<u>*</u>
TOTAL IND. NOT SURE ABOUT PRIMARY VOTE	20

Q.6 Suppose the Democratic primary election were being held today. If you had to choose among **(READ LIST-RANDOMIZE)** which candidate would you vote for?

	Likely Dem. Voters <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Former Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas	20
Nebraska Senator Robert Kerrey	11
Iowa Senator Tom Harkin	4
Former California Governor Jerry Brown	10
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton	27
Other	1
Don't know/No answer	26
	(375)

DECIDEDS AND LEANERS COMBINED.

Q.7 Well as of today, to whom do you most lean? **(REREAD LIST)**

	New Hampshire Likely Voters <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Former Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas	22
Nebraska Senator Robert Kerrey	13
Iowa Senator Tom Harkin	5
Former California Governor Jerry Brown	11
Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton	30
Other	1
Don't know	<u>18</u>
	100

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '1' REGISTERED REPUBLICAN IN Q.2, '1' REPUBLICAN IN Q.4, OR '1' REPUBLICAN IN Q.5 ASK:

Q.8 Suppose the Republican primary election were being held today. If you had to choose between George Bush and Pat Buchanan, who would you vote for?

	Likely Rep. Voters <u>Jan. 1992</u>
George Bush	66
Pat Buchanan	20
Other	3
Don't know	11
	(495)

DECIDEDS AND LEANERS COMBINED.

Q.9 Well as of today, to whom do you most lean? **(REREAD LIST)**

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>
George Bush	71
Pat Buchanan	23
(DO NOT READ) Other	2
(DO NOT READ) Don't know	<u>4</u>
	100

ASK EVERYONE:

Q.10 Turning to the presidential election next November for a moment....Would you like to see George Bush re-elected President in 1992 or would you prefer that a Democratic candidate win the election?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National Reg. Voters <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Bush re-elected	37	41
Prefer Democrat	38	45
Not sure	<u>25</u>	<u>14</u>
	100	100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.12 What is the most important problem facing the country today?

	<u>New Hampshire Jan. 1992</u>	<u>National Jan. 1992</u>
Economy	38	43
Unemployment/Lack of jobs	36	22
Health care(cost,accessibility)	6	2
Recession/Depression	6	5
Homelessness	3	6
Education	3	-
Deficit/Balanced budget	3	4
Dissatisfaction with govt./ politicians	3	-
Too much foreign aid/ Spend at home	2	-
Drugs/Alcohol	1	4
Morality/Ethics/Family Values	1	3
Crime/Gangs/Justice systems	1	3
Trade deficit/Trade relations	1	2
Hunger	*	2
Net economic	82	76
Don't know/No answer	1	2

Q.13 Who do you think can do as better job of handling the problem you just mentioned -- the Republican party or the Democratic party?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Republican	30	32
Democrat	38	41
No difference (VOLUNTEERED)	11	12
Don't know	<u>21</u> 100	<u>15</u> 100

Q.14 As I read from a list, tell me which ONE of the following eight items is the most important thing for the President to do in the future?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Nov. 1991</u>
Help the Russians convert to a market economy	2	2
Reform the U.S. banking and financial industry	14	12
Achieve a lasting peace in the Mideast	1	4
Reduce unemployment	40	25
Improve health care	15	18
Improve the quality of education	14	22
Make sure that Iraq does not get nuclear weapons	2	5
Improve the environment	4	8
Other	3	-
None/Don't know	<u>5</u> 100	-

Q.15 In general, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in the U.S. at this time?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Satisfied	17	28
Dissatisfied	79	68
Don't know	$\frac{4}{100}$	$\frac{4}{100}$

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.16 Thinking about your own situation, compared to 4 years ago, would you say that you are better off financially today or worse off financially today?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Better off	31	45
Worse off	51	41
Same	17	13
Don't know	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

Q.17 Now looking ahead, do you expect that at this time next year you will be financially better off than now, or worse off than now?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Better	43	53
Worse	25	24
Same	22	16
Don't know	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{7}{100}$

Q.18 Do you think the chances are high, low or almost zero that sometime in the next 12 months an adult in your family will be out of work and actively looking for a job?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
High	29	30
Low	24	25
Almost zero	26	31
(DO NOT READ) Someone out of work now	9	6
(DO NOT READ) Retired	8	4
Don't know/No answer	$\frac{4}{100}$	$\frac{4}{100}$

Q.19 How would you describe economic conditions would you say the economy is now recovering, or that we are in a recession that will pass fairly soon or that we are in an economic depression that will last a long time?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>
Recovery	8	7
Recession	43	51
Depression	46	38
Can't say	$\frac{3}{100}$	$\frac{4}{100}$

Q.20 Who do you think is most responsible for the current economic situation: **DO NOT READ LIST** And who would you name second?

FIRST CHOICE MENTIONS ONLY

	<u>New Hampshire Jan. 1992</u>	<u>National Jan. 1992</u>
George Bush	16	20
Ronald Reagan	9	6
Congress Both/Neither party	15	10
Democrats in Congress	5	3
Republicans in Congress	*	1
The Democrats	1	1
The Republicans	4	3
Wall Street, the Banks, financial institutions	7	2
Business Corporations	4	3
Foreign trade/Foreign interests	2	2
Government/Politicians	7	8
People/The public/Consumers	6	6
Someone else (PLEASE SPECIFY)	2	3

IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED '12' CONGRESS IN Q.20 PROBE....

Q.21 Are you thinking of the Democrats in Congress, the Republicans in Congress or neither party in particular?

Q.22 Which, if any of the following most worries you about future economic conditions in this country:

	<u>New Hampshire Jan. 1992</u>	<u>National Jan. 1992</u>
The condition of the banks and other financial institutions	25	16
Jobs lost to foreign competition	37	50
The decline in real estate prices	3	2
The financial shape of state and local governments	24	20
Something else	5	5
None	2	2
Can't say	$\frac{4}{100}$	$\frac{5}{100}$

Q.23 Which, if any, of the following most worries you about your own future?

	<u>New Hampshire Jan. 1992</u>	<u>National Jan. 1992</u>
The financial condition of the banks and other financial institutions	25	21
The number of jobs lost to foreign competition	24	31
The decline in real estate prices	10	6
The financial condition of state and local governments	24	23
Something else_____	5	4
None	7	10
Can't say	$\frac{5}{100}$	$\frac{5}{100}$

Q.24 In your opinion, is President Bush doing as much as he can to improve economic conditions or do you think he could be doing more?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Jan. 1992</u>	
Doing all he can	16	21	
Could be doing more	80	76	
Can't say	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	
		100	100

Q.25 Do you think our political system needs a major shake up or do you think that our political system is basically sound and only needs some new leaders?

	New Hampshire <u>Jan. 1992</u>	National <u>Nov. 1991</u>
Major changes	44	35
Sound, some new leaders	50	62
(DO NOT READ) No change needed	2	*
(DO NOT READ) Don't worry	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100

Q.26 I am going to read some statements that candidates may be making next year in the election campaign. For each statement tell me whether you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is ...

[READ STATEMENT] [REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY?]

	<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
(DON'T ROTATE A)					
a. Drugs should be legalized to take the profits out of drug dealing					
New Hampshire 1992	4	9	25	60	2=100
National Nov. 1991	7	9	19	63	2=100
c. The Gulf War showed that the U.S. can still unite and accomplish things					
New Hampshire 1992	41	41	10	4	4=100
National Nov. 1991	49	35	7	6	3=100

		<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
d.	There should be a limit on how many terms a person can serve in Congress					
	New Hampshire 1992	51	27	11	8	3=100
	National Nov. 1991	55	25	10	8	2=100
e.	The country would be better off if there were more women serving in Congress in the future					
	New Hampshire 1992	24	44	16	5	11=100
	National Nov. 1991	31	38	16	8	7=100
f.	The policies of Ronald Reagan and George Bush helped speed the end of communism in Russia					
	New Hampshire 1992	19	41	23	10	7=100
	National Nov. 1991	18	38	19	14	11=100
g.	Taxes should be increased for people who earn \$100,000 a year or more					
	New Hampshire 1992	44	31	13	8	4=100
	National Nov. 1991	47	27	12	11	3=100
h.	Government should play an active role in improving health care, housing and education for middle income families					
	New Hampshire 1992	54	32	9	3	2=100
	National Nov. 1991	52	32	10	4	2=100
j.	American jobs should be protected from foreign competition					
	New Hampshire 1992	42	31	19	6	2=100
	National Nov. 1991	53	27	12	5	3=100

		<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
l.	A woman's right to decide about abortion should be preserved					
	New Hampshire 1992	64	19	5	9	3=100
	National Nov. 1991	55	19	8	15	3=100
n.	The government should guarantee that everyone is covered by health insurance					
	New Hampshire 1992	50	33	10	5	2=100
	National Nov. 1991	53	29	10	6	2=100

Q.27 I'd like your opinion of some people and organizations. As I read from a list, please tell me which category best describes your overall opinion of who or what I name. First, would you describe your opinion of (ITEM) as very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

		<u>Very Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Favorable</u>	<u>Mostly Unfavorable</u>	<u>Very Unfavorable</u>	<u>(VOL) Never Heard Of</u>	<u>(VOL) Can't Rate</u>
a.	George Bush						
	NH 1992	14	46	29	10	0	1=100
	National 1992	20	43	22	13	0	2=100
d.	Paul Tsongas						
	NH 1992	8	39	24	7	6	16=100
	National 1992	4	20	17	5	31	23=100
e.	Douglas Wilder						
	NH 1992	1	21	19	7	18	34=100
	National 1992	5	20	16	8	26	25=100
f.	Bob Kerrey						
	NH 1992	5	35	16	4	14	26=100
	National 1992	7	25	13	5	27	23=100
g.	Tom Harkin						
	NH 1992	2	22	18	4	21	33=100
	National 1992	4	25	14	6	29	22=100
h.	Bill Clinton						
	NH 1992	9	33	12	3	17	26=100
	National 1992	9	28	11	4	27	21=100

		Very Favorable	Mostly Favorable	Mostly Unfavorable	Very Unfavorable	(VOL) Never Heard Of	(VOL) Can't Rate
i.	Jerry Brown						
	NH 1992	4	23	31	12	11	19=100
	National 1992	8	30	24	13	11	14=100
j.	David Duke						
	NH 1992	1	5	20	64	2	8=100
	National 1992	3	9	18	58	5	7=100
k.	Pat Buchanan						
	NH 1992	8	33	28	12	4	15=100
	National 1992	6	27	21	9	18	19=100

DO NOT ROTATE ITEMS

Q.900 Now I am going to read you a series of statements that will help us understand how you feel about a number of things. For each statement, please tell me whether you completely agree with it, mostly agree with it, mostly disagree with it or completely disagree with it. The first one is... **(INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ONE NUMBER FOR EACH ITEM.)**

		Completely Agree	Mostly Agree	Mostly Disagree	Completely Disagree	Don't Know
a.	People like me don't have any say about what the government does					
	New Hampshire 1992	13	30	36	20	1=100
	National 1992	21	35	33	10	1=100
b.	Most elected officials care what people like me think					
	New Hampshire 1992	5	40	44	9	2=100
	National 1992	7	37	38	16	2=100
c.	Hard work offers little guarantee of success					
	New Hampshire 1992	11	26	41	20	2=100
	National 1992	16	25	35	21	3=100
d.	The Federal Government controls too much of our daily lives					
	New Hampshire 1992	21	35	36	5	3=100
	National 1992	27	36	28	7	2=100

		<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
e.	The government is really run for the benefit of all the people					
	New Hampshire 1992	9	37	40	12	2=100
	National 1992	8	35	40	15	2=100
f.	There is too much power concentrated in the hands of a few big companies					
	New Hampshire 1992	29	47	18	3	3=100
	National 1992	32	46	16	3	3=100
g.	As Americans we can always find a way to solve our problems and get what we want					
	New Hampshire 1992	15	54	24	5	2=100
	National 1992	11	47	31	9	2=100
h.	Our society should do what is necessary to make sure that everyone has an equal opportunity to succeed					
	New Hampshire 1992	56	37	5	1	1=100
	National 1992	53	38	6	2	1=100
i.	The government should help more needy people even if it means going deeper in debt					
	New Hampshire 1992	14	40	32	9	5=100
	National 1992	18	36	28	14	4=100
j.	The best way to ensure peace is through military strength					
	New Hampshire 1992	16	33	35	13	3=100
	National 1992	17	33	32	15	3=100
k.	Prayer is an important part of my daily life					
	New Hampshire 1992	37	34	19	9	1=100
	National 1992	49	32	12	6	1=100
l.	Books that contain dangerous ideas should be banned from public school libraries					
	New Hampshire 1992	19	16	25	37	3=100
	National 1992	27	18	24	28	3=100

		<u>Completely Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Agree</u>	<u>Mostly Disagree</u>	<u>Completely Disagree</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
m.	There are clear guidelines about what's good or evil that apply to everyone regardless of their situation					
	New Hampshire 1992	25	38	20	11	6=100
	National 1992	27	43	16	11	3=100
n.	Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer					
	New Hampshire 1992	32	41	20	5	2=100
	National 1992	39	38	17	4	2=100
o.	I often don't have enough money to make ends meet					
	New Hampshire 1992	20	27	36	15	2=100
	National 1992	25	28	32	14	1=100
p.	I'm interested in keeping up with national affairs					
	New Hampshire 1992	43	51	4	1	1=100
	National 1992	35	52	10	2	1=100
q.	I feel guilty when I don't get a chance to vote					
	New Hampshire 1992	50	30	10	4	6=100
	National 1992	46	31	12	8	3=100

ON ANOTHER SUBJECT...

Q.901 How often would you say you vote -- always, nearly always, part of the time, or seldom?

	<u>New Hampshire Jan. 1992</u>	<u>National Jan. 1992</u>
Always	50	40
Nearly always	38	35
Part of the time	9	11
Seldom	2	10
(DO NOT READ) Other (SPECIFY)	*	0
(DO NOT READ) Never vote	0	4
Don't know/no answer	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{*}{100}$